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FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER
LLP
901 NEW YORK AVENUE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20001-4413

EXAMINER

ABDIN, SHAHEDA A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2629

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/532,062

Applicant(s)

TOBIASEN ET AL.

Examiner

Shaheda A. Abdin

Art Unit

2629

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 April 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 21 April 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4-21-05

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. Regarding claims 19, 34, and 38, the phrase "such as" renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitations following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d). Appropriate correction is required.

Specification

Abstract

4. This application does not contain an abstract of the disclosure as required by 37 CFR 1.72(b). An abstract on a separate sheet is required.

The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

Arrangement of the Specification

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

- (a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.
- (b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.
- (c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT.
- (d) THE NAMES OF THE PARTIES TO A JOINT RESEARCH AGREEMENT.
- (e) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC.
- (f) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.
 - (1) Field of the Invention.
 - (2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
- (g) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.
- (h) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).
- (i) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.
- (j) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (k) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).
- (l) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A "Sequence Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a nucleotide or amino acid sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if the required "Sequence Listing" is not submitted as an electronic document on compact disc).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States

only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 1, 3-⁷5, 9-10, 18 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Lapstun (US Patent No: 6946672 B1).

(1) Regarding claim 1:

Lapstun teaches a system (i.e. mobile telephone network) for presenting and controlling information (i.e. controlling display color or image from 270) on a display device (i.e. 102) and comprising a server (i.e. page server), a wireless gateway (i.e. base station) and said display device (102) having a wireless module (i.e. 170, 183) communicating with the server through the wireless gateway (i.e. base station), and said server (i.e. page server) is adapted to update information (e.g. color image, or video) presented on the display device (102) through the wireless gateway (column 7, lines 37-67, column 17, lines 42-52, and Fig. 29).

(2) Regarding claim 3:

Lapstun a mobile device (i.e. users display with transceiver) able to communicate with the server (i.e. i.e. net page server) through the wireless gateway (base station) (column 7, lines 37-55, column , and column 16, lines 40-54) (note that user communicating with the viewer (i.e. 102) through the mobile transceiver 178, server and base station).

(3) Regarding claim 4:

Lapstun teaches the mobile device (i.e. user device with transceiver) is adapted to update the display device (102) with said information (e.g. image or video) by communicating with the server (netpage server) through the wireless gateway (i.e. base station) (column 18, lines 45-51, and Fig. 32).

(4) Regarding claim 5:

Lapstun teaches the wireless gateway operated in accordance with GSM, GPRS, UMTS, 802.11b (i.e. IEEE 802.11), bluetooth, I-mode, or any combination thereof (column 8, lines 24-28).

(5) Regarding claim 7:

Lapstun teach said information contains a text (text), a sound (audio), an image (Video), or audio-recording, a series of images, or any combination thereof (column 6, lines 1-15, lines 61-67).

(6) Regarding claim 9:

Lapstun teaches the server (i.e. netpage server) and the display device (e.g. 102) is connected to a communications network such as a wired or wireless dedicated line, local area network, metropolitan area network, wide area network (e.g. wide area wireless networking), the Internet, or any combination thereof, so as to enable communication between the server and the display device (column 16, lines 42-62 column 18 lines , 20-30).

(7) Regarding claim 10:

Lapstun teaches a computer (i.e. processor 175) connected to the communications network and comprising a program (i.e. software) for controlling the display device through the server (column 7, lines 38-54).

(8) Regarding claim 18:

Lapstun teaches wherein a mobile device (e.g. PDA) is adapted to send a message to the server (i.e. netpage server), which message comprises an unique ID tag for the display device (column 17, lines 1-6, and column 18, lines 31-52).

(9) Regarding claim 21:

Lapstun teaches the mobile device (i.e. user device) provides configuration information to the server sorting the configuration information according to the ID tag of each display device (i.e. viewer's display 102) (column 11, lines 18-31).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 2, and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lapstun in view of Nobile (US 5057827).

(1) Regarding claim 2:

Note that Lapstun does not teach the display device comprises a rotary member with a plurality of light emitting diodes of at least two colors arranged such that pairs of light emitting diodes of different colours will pass through the same global point on the display once every revolution of the rotary member, and a processing unit able to control the light emitting diodes, such that the processing unit can create the impression of a global point of a chosen colour created by modulating the intensity of the light emitting diodes of different colour when they pas through said global point.

However, Nobile in the same field of endeavor teaches a display device (90) comprises a rotary member (12) with a plurality of light emitting diodes (i.e. 20) of at least two colors (i.e. Red, Blue, Green, Fig. 4) arranged (e.g. arranged in Fig. 5) such that pairs of light emitting diodes (i.e. 82) of different colures will pass through the same global point on the display once every revolution of the rotary member (i.e. 12) column 6, lines 62-68, column 7, lines 6-34, and column 9 lines 1-15 , and a processing unit (i.e. 42) able to control the light emitting diodes (Led's), such that the processing unit (i.e. 42) can create the impression of a global point (i.e. a given point in the rotation of the rotary member 12) of a chosen colures (i.e. chosen any colures during the revolution) created by modulating the intensity of the light emitting diodes of different color when they pas through said global point (column 9, lines 1-15) (note that the control device 42 converts the signal for an item of information to be displayed,into

actuation signals for each individual light source so that the light sources are excited to light up at a given moment in time and at a given position which generates control signals for the light sources (e.g. 86) in the form of switch-on and switch-off pulses (column 6, lines 38-48, and column 9, lines 1-23) (also see the illustration in Fig. 1 to 5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the method of rotary member with a plurality of light emitting and processing unit as taught by Nobile in to the display system of Lapstun so that display device could be comprised a rotary member with a plurality of light emitting diodes of at least two colors arranged such that pairs of light emitting diodes of different colors will pass through the same global point on the display once every revolution of the rotary member, and a processing unit could be able to control the light emitting diodes, such that the processing unit could create the impression of a global point of a chosen color created by modulating the intensity of the light emitting diodes of different color when they pass through said global point. In this configuration the system would provide a display device with rotary member which would be rotate to cause selective transmission of light through the display device and therefore transmit to generate an

(2) Regarding claim 43:

Note that the claim limitation is discussed in claim 2. See the discussion in claim

2.

9. Claims 23-26, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lapstun in view of Nobile as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Hidai (US Pub No: 2003/0052922).

(1) Regarding claim 23:

Note that Lapstun teaches a display device with a recording device (detector with sensor) for recording user interaction in a touch sensitive area (on touch screen) (column 6, lines 45-60) and Nobile teaches rotary member (12) and recording medium (i.e. detector), but both Lapstun and Nobile do not teach recording device located on a rotary member.

However, Hidai in the field of endeavor teaches that recording device (i.e. detector 11) located on a rotary member (i.e. rotating member) on a touch screen 13 (0044-0045).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate a method of recording device located on a rotary member as taught by Hidai in to the display device of Lapstun as modified by Nobile so that the display device could be comprised a recording device located on the rotary member for recording user interaction in a touch sensitive area. In this configuration the system would have high accuracy data transmission in the display device.

(2) Regarding claim 24:

Note that Nobile teaches said recording device (i.e. detector) comprises one or more sensors (e.g. sensors 26 in Fig. 1 and 70 in Fig. 8), the sensors being location so

that each sensor is placed at a different length from a centre of rotation of the rotary member (see the illustration in Fig. 1 and 8 that rotational signal send by sensor, and column 4, lines 8-30, column 5, lines 29-45).

(3) Regarding claim 25:

Note that Nobile teaches said one or more sensors (e.g. 26) are placed at regular intervals on the rotary member (12) from the centre of rotation, to the edge (column 5, lines 56-68, column 6, lines 1-4, and Fig. 1).

(4) Regarding claim 26:

Nobile teaches said recording device (i.e. detector) further comprises a central processor (i.e. 42) adapted to receive input (i.e. rotational signal sensed by sensor) from said one or more sensors (e.g. 70) (column 5, lines 29-45).

(5) Regarding claim 28:

Note that Nobile teaches said central processor (42) is adapted to perform an action when an object (e.g. image or light) is in the vicinity of said one or more sensors (e.g. 26 or 70), said action being based on which global point on the display device the object is in the vicinity of (column 6, lines 38-68).

10. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lapstun in view of Nobile as applied to claim 26 above, and further in view of McGee (US Pub. No: 20030065474).

Regarding claim 27:

Nobile teaches rotating member and a central processor to adapted to hold information but both Lapstun and Nobile do not teach said central processor enabling to calculate the exact angle of a revolution of an associated rotating member in any specific point in time.

However, McGee in the same field of endeavor teaches central processor (i.e. 20) enabling to calculate the exact angle (i.e. selected angle) of a revolution of an associated rotating member [0036-0037].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the method of calculating an angle of revolution of an rotating member as taught by McGee in to the display device of Lapstun as modified by Nobile so that the central processor could be enabled to calculate the exact angle of a revolution of an associated rotating member. In this configuration the system would provide an accurate and desired torque angle with an angle rate sensor that measures the speed and direction of the applied torque and thus the display would have high proficiency data transmission (McGee, [0017]).

11. Claims 29-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lapstun in view of Nobile as applied to 24 above, and further in view of Soltan (US Patent No: 5854613).

(1) Regarding claims 29:

Note that Nobile teaches sensors but both Lapstun and Nobile do not teach, sensors are magnetic sensors registering changed in the magnetic field.

However, Soltan in the same field of endeavor teaches sensors are magnetic sensors (i.e. 29a, 29b) registering (detect) changed in the magnetic field (column 7, lines 50-65).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the method of magnetic sensor as taught by Soltan in to the display device of Lapstun as modified by Nobile so that one or more magnetic sensor could be registered the changes in light intensity. In this configuration the system would have a position sensing means which could provide reference signals at specified position in the display device, thus the system would acquired a high quality data transmission in the display device (Soltan column 2, lines 51-59).

(2) Regarding claim 30:

Note that Soltan teaches acoustic sensors (acoustic modulator) registering (detecting) changes (modulate) in sound volume or modulation (column 6, lines 5-28), (note that acoustic modulator is interpreted as acoustic sensor which could detect and modulate the sound).

(3) Regarding claim 31:

Note that Nobile teaches one or more sensors (i.e. 26) are light sensors (optical sensor) registering (detect) changes in light intensity (column 5, lines 29-41, column 9, lines 1-15, and Fig. 3).

(4) Regarding claim 32:

Nobile teaches wherein said rotary member (12) is fixated at one of it's distal ends to a rotation axle (i.e. Shaft 14) (column 3, lines 38-50, and Fig. 1).

(5) Regarding claim 33:

Nobile teaches a rotary member (12) is fixated at its centre point to a rotation axle (i.e. 14) having said plurality of light emitting diodes (i.e. LED's 20) placed on each side of said centre point (see the illustration in Fig. 1 that LED's 20 is in both side of the centre of 14).

(6) Regarding claim 34:

Nobile teaches said rotary member (12) comprises a longitudinal cross-sectional profile formed to illustrate when rotating a specific-shape such as a bottle, a house, a glass, or a car (column 4, lines 20-54).

(7) Regarding claim 35:

Nobile teaches said rotary member (i.e. 12) comprises a semicircular longitudinal cross-sectional profile thereby when rotating said rotary member generating a spherical viewing surface (column 4, lines 15-58, column 6, lines 18-29, and Fig. 1).

(8) Regarding claim 36:

Note that Lapstan teaches a server (i.e. netpage server) comprises a zooming function operable to zoom in (column 18, lines 56-62) on said information (e.g. image or text) presented on viewing surface (i.e. LCD screen 102) (column 11, lines 38-67, column 12, lines 1-15, and column 18, lines 30-67) and Nobile teaches the rotary member (12) generating the spherical viewing surface (see, Fig. 1). Thus combining the references of Lapstun and Nobile meet the claim limitations.

(9) Regarding claim 37:

Nobile teaches said rotary member (i.e. 12) comprises a longitudinal cross-sectional profile being an open-sided triangular, an open-sided square, a semi-elliptical, or any combination thereof (note that rotary member 12 comprises longitudinal cross-sectional profile in Fig. 1, which is a portion of a sphere, column 4, lines 9-45).

12. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lapstun in view of Cref et al. (US Patent No: 6418138).

(1) Regarding claim 6:

Note that Lapstun teaches one or more display devices , server and gateway, but Lapstun does not teach the server is adapted to multicast said information to the one or more display devices substantially Simultaneously using the wireless gateway.

However, Cref in the same field of endeavor teaches that the server (e.g. 16) is adapted to multicast the information to the one or more display devices substantially simultaneously using the wireless gateway (i.e. 10) (column 4, lines 7-27, lines 20-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the method of multicasting as taught by Cref in to the networking system of Lapstun so that the server could be adapted to multicast the information to the one or more display devices substantially Simultaneously using the wireless gateway. In this configuration the system would provide an affordable wireless solution to the destination group members on a best effort basis with reliable delivery service (column 5, lines 1-5).

13. Claims 11-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lapstun in view of Maeng (US Patent No: 6731334).

(1) Regarding claim 11:

Note that Lapstun teaches computer program and coordinates (column 7, lines 38-54), but Lapstun does not teach a transforming procedure adapted to transform the information from Cartesian to polar coordinates.

However, Maeng in the same field of endeavor teaches a transforming procedure adapted to transform the information from Cartesian to polar coordinates (column 10, lines 4-41)

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the conversion Cartesian to Polar as taught by Maeng in to the program procedure of Lapstun so that the computer program could be comprised a transforming procedure which could be adapted to transform the information from Cartesian to polar coordinates. In this configuration the system would provide a high accuracy data transmission with accurate location (Maeng, column 10, lines 42-55).

(2) Regarding claim 12:

Lapstun said server is adapted to store and execute said computer program (column 7, lines 38-54).

14. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lapstun in view of Thomas (US Patent No: 7130774).

Regarding claim 13:

Lapstun teaches wherein said information is accessible by said display device, but Lapstun does not teach information is accessible by the display device, utilizing a vector-based accessing format.

However, Thomas in the same field of endeavor teaches the information is accessible by said display device, utilizing a vector-based accessing format change co (column 23, lines 27-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the method of vector-based accessing as taught by Thomas in to the system of Lapstun so that the information could be accessible by the display device being utilized a vector base accessing form. In this configuration the system will minimize the total error in the networking system. (column 24, lines 50-62)

15. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lapstun view of Lee (US Patent No: 6161008).

Regarding claim 22:

Note that Lapstun teaches said server is adapted to identify said mobile device (identify user by tag), when said mobile device interacts with said display device (102) through said server, but Lapstun does not teach that a server is adapted to generate a user profile for said mobile device.

However, Lee in the same Lee in the same field of endeavor teaches that a server (PMDNS) is adapted to generate a user profile for a mobile device (e.g. 132) (column 8, lines 34-62, and Fig. 1).

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the method of generating a user profile as taught by Lee in to the net working system of Lapstun so that the server could be adapted to

identify the mobile device, when said mobile device being interacted with display device through the server, and it could be adapted to generate a user profile for the mobile device. In this configuration the system would provide a fairly, easy to use, and high quality data transmission in the display device (Lee, column 4, lines 51-60).

16. Claims 8, 14-17, 19-20 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lapstun in view of Tamayo (US Pub No: 20020083067 A1).

(1) Regarding claim 38:

Note that Lapstun teaches said server enabling display (user) connecting through communication network search for specific display device (e.g. viewer with tag see column 10, lines 39-68) but Lapstun does not teaches the serve comprises a web-based search engine (i.e. in) enabling computers connecting to said server through said communication network searches for a specific display device according to searching parameters, such as geographic or demographic data, and enabling said computers to request information to be forwarded to a selected display device.

However, Tamayo in the same field of endeavor teaches the serve (106) comprises a web-based search engine (i.e. search engines or web forms) enabling computers connecting to said server through said communication network searches for a specific device according to searching parameters, such as geographic or demographic data (e.g. income demographic), and enabling said computers to

request information to be forwarded to a selected device (e.g. particular user or customer device with account- ID) ([0042], [0175-0184]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the method of web-based search engine and searching parameters such as demographic data as taught by Tamayo in to the display system of Lapstun so that the serve could comprised a web-based search engine for enabling computers connecting to the server through the communication network and searches for a specific device according to searching parameters, such as demographic data (e.g. income demographic) , and enabling said computers to request information to be forwarded to a selected device. In this configuration the system would have internet based data sources, and which operates in an automated and cost effective manner (Tamayo, [0006]).

(2) Regarding claim 8:

Tamayo teaches the system is adapted to group the one or more display (i.e. user systems 102) devices according to the parameters set (e.g. demographic) for each of the one or more display devices so as to display specific information for each group of the one or more display devices ([0042], [0175-0184])).

(3) Regarding claims 14-16:

Examiner take official notice that it is well known to utilize a credit card to perform payment. It would have been obvious to a system to adapted to request user payment by the credit card for displaying information on the display device (e.g. mobile

device) for communicating with the server in reference of Tamayo because it allow allows greater flexibilities of payment to the user.

(4) Regarding claim 17:

Examiner take official notice that it is well known to charge which is carried out using overtaxed text message. It would have been obvious to charge continuous (i.e. charge is carried out) to user when the user using overtaxed message into the reference of Tamayo because in this configuration the system of paying for overtaxed message would enable the company to profit in their business.

(6) Regarding claim 19:

Tamayo teaches wherein the grouping is based on demographic information, such as location, average age, gender ([0042], [0175-0184]).

(7) Regarding claim 20:

Note that Lapstun teaches mobile device communicating with the server (column 16, lines 42-56, and column 17, lines 1-6), and Tamayo teaches the demographic information is collected from the device communicating with the server ([0042], [0175-0184]). Thus the references of Lapstun and Tamayo meet the claim limitations.

17. Claims 39, 40-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lapstun in view of Koyata (US Pub. No: 2002/0156705) and further in view of Hunter (US Pub. No: 2007/2007/0186253).

(1) Regarding claim 39:

Note that Lapstun teaches wherein said server (netpage server) is adapted to provide said information (e.g. video data) on said display device, but Lapstun does not teach (a) server is adapted to calculate a price (b) an assessment of number of viewers at the display device.

(a) Regarding item a:

Koyata in the same field of endeavor teaches server is adapted to calculate a price ([0049]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate a method of calculating a price by the server in to the networking system of Lapstun so that a server could be adapted to calculate the price at the display device. In this configuration the system would provide a perfect billing with accuracy for the display viewer (koyata, [0036]).

(b) Regarding item b:

Hunter in the same field of endeavor teaches an assessment of number of viewers at the display device ([0022], [0050]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to incorporate the method of an assessment of number of viewers

at the display device as taught by Hunter in to the display system of Lapstun as modified by Koyata so that the server could be adapted to calculate a price for providing the information on the display device in accordance with an assessment of number of viewers at display device. In this configuration the system would generate royalty payment information for the content providers for the display of their movies or video, because the system could be providing its own receiver, server and proprietary software system that will support the digital projection units, the encoded content transmitted to each display is protected from piracy (Hunter, [0064]).

(2) Regarding claim 40:

Hunter teaches a counter for counting a number of viewers at display device, which counter is operable to provide a count value on reception of a sensor signal from a sensor such as a camera (digital camera), microphone, infrared sensor, or pressure sensor, and said server performing said assessment on the basis of said count value ([0022], [0050]).

(3) Regarding claim 41:

Hunter teaches wherein the server is adapted to store said sensor signal (e.g. signal from digital camera) in a searchable database and to perform a comparison (verification) of said sensor signal with content of said searchable database (see claims 14-20 in the reference o Hunter) (note that the verification module (i.e. digital camera) to verify display of content on the display screen, the whole processing going through the processor and server which is capable to received signals from the camera,

therefore, it would have been obvious to the server to store the signal (signal from the digital camera in a searchable data base and to perform a comparison of the sensor signal with content of said searchable database).

18. Claim 42 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lapstun in view of Stieber (US Patent No: 2002/0100660 A1).

Regarding claim 42:

Note that Lapstun does not teach a connection for linking to a peripheral equipment such as a cash register.

However, Stieber in the same field of endeavor teaches a connection for linking to a peripheral equipment such as a cash register ([0019-0020]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the method of linking a peripheral equipment such as a cash register as taught by Stieber in to the system of Lapstun so that the system could have a connection for linking to a peripheral equipment such as cash register. In this configuration the system would provide a automated cash handling equipment that could be networked through wireless communication networks to perform the full range of cash handling function (Stieber, [0006]).

44. (canceled)

Conclusion

19. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's discloser.

Engstrom et al. (US Patent No: 6944482) discloses a visualization supplemented wireless mobile telephony.

Jaeger et al. (US Patent No: 6642919) discloses an integrated electrical controls and graphics display screens.

Inquiry

19. Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to the examiner, Shaheda Abdin, at (571) 270-1673 Monday- Friday 7:30 AM to 5:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Hjerpe, can be reached at (571) 272-7691.

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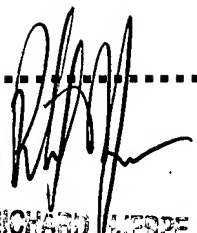
Or fax to:

(703)872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Shaheda Abdin

03/03/2007

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RICHARD WERPE
SUPERVISORY TECHNICAL EXAMINER
TECHNICAL CENTER 2600